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Samuel and James F. Atlee**Machin's Mills Partners**

by

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SAMUEL and JAMES F. ATLEE

Machin's Mills Partners

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INTRODUCTION

Samuel and James F. Atlee were important participants in the state coinage era. Over a three year period they were associated with the production of copper coins in the States of New Jersey and New York and the Republic of Vermont. Many of the coinage dies employed to strike these coins have been credited to James' hand. Until now, however, almost nothing was known about these men outside of their coinage involvement. Their personal relationship, their roots, and what became of them after the close of the state coinage era was not known. These fundamental questions can now be unequivocally answered. First, Samuel was the father of James. Second, their nativity was in Somerset County, England. And third, Samuel died in Vermont and James returned to England.

FAMILY TIES

Samuel and James F. Atlee were descended from the Atlee family that had long been established at Fordhook House in Acton Parish, a short distance west of London, England. Samuel's father, John Atlee, was one of five sons born to Samuel and Susanna Atlee of Brentford, near Acton. After his father died on February 11, 1711/12, John and his older brother Samuel moved with their mother to Taunton in Somerset County (1). John's brother William, who it is thought went to London after his father died, emigrated to America in 1734. William married Jane Alcock, a cousin of William Pitt, in Barbados, while en route to America. They lived in Philadelphia and later in Trenton, NJ.

Two of William and Jane Atlee's sons rose to prominence. One was William Augustus Atlee (1735-1793), who studied law and became an eminent and successful lawyer. He served as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for two seven-year terms and was afterwards appointed president judge of the First District of Pennsylvania. William's younger brother, Samuel John Atlee (1739-1786), also became a distinguished citizen. Samuel served as a military officer in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. During the Revolution he was commissioned colonel of a musketry battalion and was captured in the Battle of Long Island in 1776. Exchanged twenty-five months later, Samuel was elected to the Continental Congress in which he served until 1782. Upon his retirement from Congress he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly. He also served in the Supreme Executive Council.

EARLY YEARS IN ENGLAND

Samuel Atlee's parents, John Atlee and Sarah Falconer, were married on December 24, 1735. The ceremony was performed in the parish church of the Church of England in Sarah's home town of Wilton, in Wiltshire County. After their marriage, the newlyweds removed to John's home in Taunton, Somerset County. Here John ran a business on Fore Street. The baptismal records of the local parish church, St. Mary Magdalene, lists five children born to John and Sarah (2). Samuel was their second child and he was baptized on January 4, 1737/38. Samuel's exact birth date is unknown. But by normal biological standards, he must have been born after June 1737 or sometime during the second half of that year.

(1) Notes begin on page 1336

Only a few details are known about Samuel Atlee's life in England. He married Ann Poole, probably in 1758 or 1759. They remained in the county of his birth, residing in the City of Bristol and in nearby Bedminster. Samuel and Ann had at least two children, John Falconer Atlee and James Falconer Atlee (3). Each son was given their grandmother's maiden name as their middle name. John was born on December 21, 1760, while James was born sometime during the year 1762. (See Samuel and James F. Atlee's family tree, in Appendix A).

James Sketchley, a Bristol businessman, compiled and published a directory of his city in 1775. At this time, Bristol, Clifton, and Bedminster had a population of 35,000 citizens. Samuel Atlee is listed in Sketchley's directory as living at 7 Barton Alley. His profession is given as "confectioner," or a person who makes or sells sweet preparations, such as candy or preserves.

By 1781, Samuel had moved to Walcot Parish, also in Somerset County and near the City of Bath. Here he resided on the property of Jonathan Lowther, who was recently deceased. Lowther had a brew house, which Samuel probably helped operate. A Joseph Willis was also involved. In 1782, both Willis and Atlee moved and were renting from proprietor Aron Bywater, still within Walcot. At some point, Samuel joined in partnership with William Hetling, from Bath (4). They were distillers and dealers. Evidently their partnership and business was short-lived. A Commission of Bankrupt was issued against them in September 1782. Under the commission, Samuel and William were required to surrender themselves to bankruptcy commissioners. Three meetings were held at the White Lion on Broad Street in the City of Bristol. At the meetings, Samuel and William's creditors presented their claims, Samuel and William were examined concerning their trade and effects, and assignees were appointed to settle their financial affairs (See Samuel Atlee's bankruptcy notice, Appendix B).

ARRIVAL IN AMERICA

Apparently the strain of the bankruptcy put an end to Samuel and Ann's marriage. After their divorce, Ann went to live with her eldest son, John, and Samuel left the country for a fresh start. Samuel emigrated to America, arriving in New York City in October 1783, just before the defeated British Army evacuated the city. When Samuel arrived, many exiled Loyalists had already left the city and some of them had left behind prosperous businesses. Many outsiders were flocking to the city hoping to make their fortunes from these deserted businesses during the post-war recovery. Samuel was one of them.

Samuel wasn't without family connections in America. His two very influential cousins, William Augustus Atlee and Samuel John Atlee, were still living in Pennsylvania. Over the years William had corresponded with his Uncle John (Samuel's father). Thus, it is likely that Samuel contacted his American cousins once he arrived in their country, but William's papers, which are housed in the Library of Congress, contain no letters from Samuel.

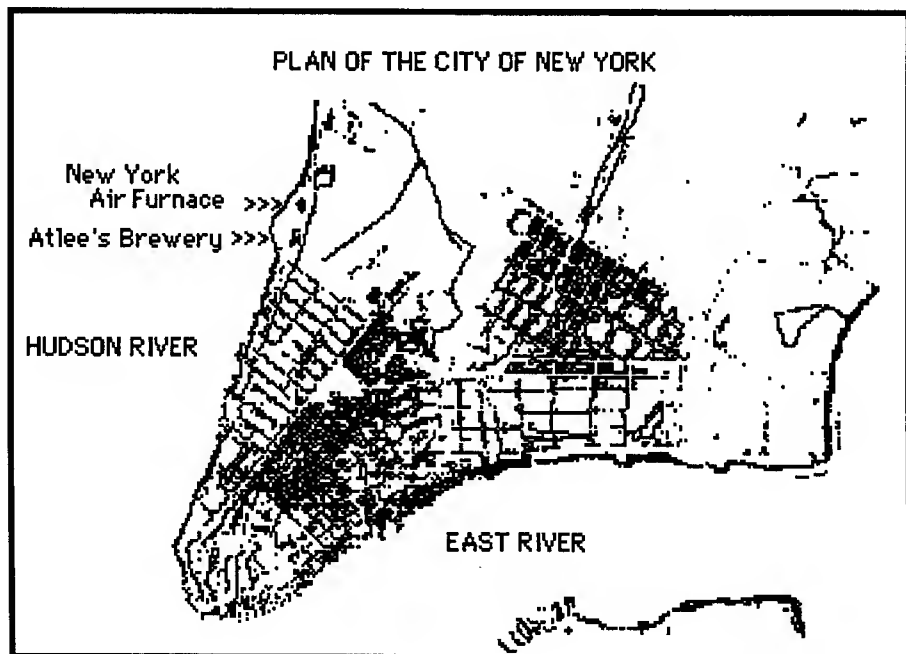
While in England, Samuel had gained considerable experience as a distiller and brewer. Naturally his sons, John and James, may have also learned the trade. On his arrival in New York City, Samuel sought employment in this profession, but matters of the heart came first. After a whirlwind romance of four months or less Samuel remarried, this time to a woman half his age. He married Phebe Willis, daughter of George and Margaret Willis. She was approximately 25 years old, while Samuel was 47. The marriage ceremony was performed on February 12, 1784 by Bishop Benjamin Moore of Trinity Church Parish in New York City. It is possible that the Willis family, into which Samuel married, was somehow related to Joseph Willis, Samuel's friend back in England, and that Joseph had provided Samuel with a letter of recommendation to his relatives.

Newly married to an American-born spouse, Samuel decided to become a citizen of his adopted land. He petitioned the New York State Assembly on March 22, 1784 to be naturalized (5). The Legislature, who was inundated with such requests from recent emigrants, responded. They passed, on May 4, 1784, a bill titled "An Act to naturalize certain persons therein named." Samuel was one of the named individuals. The bill required the person to appear in court and take an oath of allegiance to the state. Samuel did so. He appeared in the February 22, 1785 session of the New York City Mayor's Court, where he swore to renounce "all allegiance and subjection to all and every Foreign King Prince Potentate and State in all matters Ecclesiastical as well as civil."

PORTER BREWER

Porter was the drink of the eighteenth century. Introduced in England during the 1720s, it was the first beer technically suited for large-scale production at contemporary standards of control. It was a bitter, dark, hearty, nutritious beverage, made from several kinds of malt. The distinctive taste and color of porter was obtained by slightly scorching the malt at higher drying temperatures than that used for other beers. Porter was not as popular in America as it was in England, but many Americans, such as George Washington, were partial to it.

In the spring of 1784, Samuel Atlee established a porter brewery in the West Ward of New York City. He leased a large and valuable brewery that had stood idle since the beginning of the American Revolution. This brewery had been operated by George Harrison, Richard Nicholls, and James Leadbetter. Harrison, who was the principal partner, had died in April 1773. A year and one-half after his death the brewery was offered for sale by Harrison's widow and son, Richard. With the threat of war on the horizon, the brewery did not sell and it remained in the possession of the Harrison family.



Sketch showing location of Samuel Atlee's brewery

The brewery was very large and stood on 24 lots of ground on the outskirts of the city, between the Hudson River and Greenwich Street (6). The New York Air Furnace, a foundry operated by Peter T. Curtenius, stood nearby. When the brewery was offered for sale, it was described in detail. Located on the grounds was a "large, well-built Brick Brew House," considered to be the "most commodious and complete of any in America." Erected within the brew house were two excellent copper kettles, one very large and the other smaller. Also, there was a "large Brick Malt-house with two Cisterns, two large Kilns, and every other Convenience for curing, stowing, and preserving Malt." There was an "excellent Horse-mill, with a sizable Pair of Iron Rollers,..." With the horse mill, malt could be ground and water drawn from the nearby Hudson River. A very spacious brick vault was attached to the brew house cellar. Constructed over the vault was a large storehouse for storing merchandise and provisions. There was a large and pleasant two-story dwelling house on the grounds. It had five rooms per floor, a large attic, and two cellars with kitchens. Also on the brewery grounds was a large Dutch barn, a stable, a cooper's shop, two small dwelling houses for servants, and a large garden enclosed by a picket fence. In addition, the brewery had close and easy access to the Hudson River, so that river sloops could easily unload supplies (See the FOR SALE ad for Harrison's brewery, Appendix C).

A M E R I C A N
P O R T E R.
S A M U E L A T L E E, & C o.
P O R T E R - B R E W E R S,

At late Harrison's Brewery, on the North-River,
BEG leave to inform the public, that they, in compliance with orders, will send their good draught porter to any part of this city, in casks not less than 45 gallons; but the public may be accommodated with as small a quantity as 10 gallons, they finding their own casks.—As the porter is entirely made from the produce of this country, and is presumed to be equal to the London, this company flatter themselves they shall meet that encouragement which industrious manufacturers in America deserve.—Y E A R of the first quality for bakers, to be had every day.
 N. B. Orders left at Mr. Richard Davis's store, No. 16, Peck-slip; at Mr. Robert Niel's store, No. 8, Little-Dock-street, or at the porter-brewery, will be punctually attended to. 59 8

Harrison's brewery was vandalized by both the American and British Armies during the Revolution. When the Continental Army entered New York City in February 1776, a detachment took possession of the brewery and used it as a guard post. The American soldiers broke open the cellars and drank the liquor that was stored there. After the Battle of Long Island in August 1776, the British Army took control of the city and used the brewery as a hospital for convalescents. The British soldiers destroyed the cooler and other utensils; pulled down the stove house, the stable, and the barn; and cut up the copper kettles and sold them for scrap. After the British Army evacuated the city in November 1783, the brewery was made operational again at a considerable expense to owner Richard Harrison. Samuel Atlee may have supervised or helped with the repairs. Also, Samuel and his new bride, Phebe, probably made the large dwelling house, that was located on the brewery grounds, their home, after a good scrubbing and repairs. Samuel and Phebe must have been pleased with their promising future and pleasant situation.

Like many businessmen, Samuel thought it prudent to advertise his business in the local newspapers. His first advertisement appeared in the May 31, 1784 issue of the *New-York Packet*. This ad ran for several issues. It announced that SAMUEL ATLEE, & Co. were porter brewers and that they were located at the late Harrison's brewery. Samuel's partner, at this time, was William Alexander, also a recent English emigrant (7).

As often happens in business, SAMUEL ATLEE, & Co. found themselves embroiled in litigation because of quarrels with a few of their customers. In May 1784, shortly after Samuel's brewery began operation, he and his copartner were involved in legal action within the Mayor's Court when John and Richard Morgan brought lawsuits against them. James Giles, a young attorney, represented SAMUEL ATLEE, & Co. John Morgan operated a tavern at the corner of Gold Street and Maiden Lane, while Richard kept a porter house at 16 Front Street. When the Morgans failed to file their declarations (their reason for bringing on the suits) with the court, the cases were discontinued. Apparently the involved parties settled their differences by themselves.

Samuel's next ad, which also ran several times, first appeared in the November 22, 1784 issue of the *New-York Gazetteer and Country Journal*. It read:

AMERICAN PORTER
NORTH-RIVER

The Honourable Legislature of this State having in their wisdom thought proper to lay a duty of one shilling per gallon on European Malt Liquor, with intent, as presumed, to favor the public and encourage the manufactures in this state;

ATLEE AND CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that in obedience to the designs of the legislature, and to effect their liberal and beneficent ends, they intend to Vend their PORTER for money at the very low and reduced price from three pound four shillings to two pound five shillings per barrel; humbly trusting that such a laudable intention will be compensated by the public's general affections; especially as the superiority and salubrity of that over other Malt Liquor are too well known to need any moral or physical analysis thereon.

This ad announced a significant 30% reduction in their asking price for porter. The ad's reference to the imposed duty by the Legislature referred to a bill titled "An Act imposing Duties on the Importation of certain Goods, Wares, Merchandise." This bill passed in the Assembly on March 15, 1784. The price reduction appears to indicate that their porter was not selling well, and by alluding to the recent bill they were playing upon the patriotic sympathies of the public with the hope that this and their lower prices would increase sales.

The preceding ad is important because it shows a title change in Samuel's brewery operation from SAMUEL ATLEE, AND Co. to just ATLEE, AND Co. It is certain that Samuel corresponded with his sons in England after emigrating to America. Once he acquired Harrison's brewery and began operations, he probably encouraged his son James to come and join with him. James did decide to emigrate, but probably not without some reservations because of his father's new wife. Samuel's son John remained in England with his mother. The company title change indicates that son James had arrived and was now in partnership with his father. Therefore, James F. Atlee arrived in America approximately one year after his father. Also, another man became a copartner in the brewery, apparently at the same time as James. He was John Perkin, another English emigrant (8).

Probably much to Samuel Atlee's chagrin, in less than a year he found his porter brewery in serious financial difficulty. On January 31, 1785 he and his original copartner, William Alexander, petitioned the New York State Assembly for tax relief. Frustratingly, but mercifully quick, their plea for help was rejected on the 18th of the following month. As often happens during financial stress, the two old partners argued, and Alexander left the brewery. A notice, dated June 7, 1785, was placed in the local papers warning the public that Alexander was no longer a copartner.

P O R T E R B R E W E R Y ; North-River, New-York.

TH E Co-partnership of ATLEE & Co. so far as respects Mr. William Alexander, in that concern, is now mutually dissolved; but the Brewery is still to be continued by Messrs. Samuel Atlee, John Perkin, and James F. Atlee; under the firm of ATLEE & Co. who earnestly request the favours of their friends and the public in general, assuring them that the utmost attention to deserve the same, will be shewn on all occasions. June 7th, 1785. 97

In a desperate effort to turn their failing business around, ATLEE, AND Co. lowered their price for porter again. As recorded in the Common Council Minutes, the City of New York twice purchased porter from Samuel. When the city purchased their last barrel of porter from Atlee on April 30, 1785, they paid only £1.2.6. This was one-half of the November 22, 1784 asking price (£2.5.0) and a 65% reduction from their original per barrel asking price of £3.4.0.

Nothing worked and by August 1785 their business was in such a state that an assignee was appointed to manage their financial affairs. The assignee was George Olive, an importer and furniture manufacturer, located in the city at 14 Fletcher Street. He represented the three ATLEE, AND Co. copartners, their ex-copartner, William Alexander, and two other men whose connection with the preceding individuals is not know. These two men were William Thompson, a parchment, vellum, and glove manufacturer located in the city at 28 Dye Street, and Alexander Reed of which nothing is known. In behalf of Samuel Atlee and his associates, Olive sued Edward McGinn and James Reid and recovered money owed to them.

Later in the year, another tavern owner, John Conway, located at 39 King Street, sued the ATLEE, AND Co. copartners, along with William Alexander. The defendants failed to file a plea with the court and the sheriff was ordered to determine the amount of damages. This he did, awarding the plaintiff £20, to which the defendants attorney, James Giles, confessed judgement.

Samuel's porter brewery copartnership came to an end early in 1786 when they began suing each other. John Perkin and William Alexander were now insolvent debtors (9). Perkin filed separate lawsuits against Samuel and son James during the January 28, 1786 session of the New York Supreme Court, and Alexander jointly sued all three copartners during the same session. The Atlee's dispute with Alexander resurfaced two years later within the Mayor's Court (10).

Samuel continued to lease the brewery but it is unlikely that he continued to produce porter in any quantity. From 1786 onwards there are no know records of him selling porter; no known newspaper advertisements for his porter; and most important of all, experience had taught him that there wasn't much of a market for his product; however, Samuel's continued involvement in litigation within the Mayor's Court without his former brewery partners testifies that he and son James were still active in some enterprise (11).

The breakup of Samuel's porter brewery operation did not place him in desperate financial straits. In 1786 he is listed as a member of the prestigious General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Membership into the Society was determined by vote and most of the members were prominent and well-to-do craftsmen from New York City. The Society had been founded in 1785 by artisans from thirty-one different trades in order to promote their political views in New York.

COINERS

Albion Cox, an English emigrant who had arrived in New York City shortly after Samuel Atlee, was a highly respected assayer of gold, silver, copper, and lead. He was a relative of William Cox of the firm Cox, Merle, & Co., English refiners and bankers. In the city, Cox joined in partnership with Daniel Van Voorhis, William Coley, and Simeon A. Bayley. They were jewelers and silversmiths located at 27 Hanover Square. Cox's partnership in this firm was short-lived, but it is likely that he had been employed by the firm since its inception in December 1784. He left the business in April 1785 and a few months later, in July, Bayley did the same. Apparently a dispute between Bayley and Cox was the cause of their departure. Later that year they were involved in litigation against each other within the Mayor's Court.

Van Voorhis and Coley, who continued the business at the Hanover address, soon became involved with Reuben Harmon, Jr. from Rupert, Vermont. The Vermont Legislature had awarded Harmon the privilege of coining copper for the republic. The grant was for a period of two years beginning on July 1, 1785. It is believed that Harmon hired Coley to engrave the coinage dies that were initially used at the mint in Rupert, and that later, in 1787, Coley moved to Rupert to assist in striking the coins. Undoubtedly Cox was aware of his old partner's new business venture.

Following in their footsteps and probably under the delusion that coining coppers could make one rich, Albion Cox got into the coinage business. He formed a partnership with two other English emigrants, Thomas Goadsby and Walter Mould. They petitioned the State of New Jersey for a coinage contract which was granted on June 1, 1786. Cox's copartner, Walter Mould, had previous experience in coining in England where he had been employed at George Wyon's mint in Birmingham (12). Thomas Goadsby, on the other hand, apparently had no experience in this business. Goadsby had emigrated in the spring of 1783 and established a dry goods business in New York City and even though this business did not flourish, from all indications, Goadsby was well-off financially. Cox, who had known Goadsby prior to their coinage partnership, had probably convinced him to become a partner and provide the financial backing their enterprise required.

The minutes of the New York City Mayor's Court show that Samuel and James F. Atlee had formed an alliance with Albion Cox, sometime in 1786 (13). Currently, historic research has not positively identified the purpose of their connection, but, considering the fact that Cox had obtained a share of a coinage contract and that Samuel's brewery operation had failed, it is likely that their alliance was somehow coinage related.

During the January 9, 1787 session of the Mayor's Court, John Lamb sued Samuel Atlee. At this time, Lamb was the Collector of the Port in New York City. This legal action suggests that Samuel had imported something in 1786 for which he was delinquent in paying the import duty. Later, when Samuel and James F. Atlee became partners in Thomas Machin's coinage operation, their business agreement, dated April 18, 1787, stated that they were "possessed of certain implements for carrying on said trade..." It is likely that these "implements" were the tools and machinery required for producing the coins such as a planchet cutter, coinage press, etc., and that at least some of the "implements" had been imported by Samuel in 1786.

Several circumstances infer that Samuel and James F. Atlee had set up an unauthorized mint at the brewery, sometime in 1786. These are: their association with Albion Cox; their failed brewery operation; their continued occupancy of the brewery grounds; and their possession of "certain implements" for coining. The facilities at the brewery were more than adequate for a mint. They even included "An excellent Horse-mill, with a sizable Pair of Iron Rollers," that could have been used for rolling copper ingots into flat sheets, the thickness of a coin.

Punch linkage studies of copper coins from this era suggest which types could have been produced at their mint. They are: the Group 1 Atlee imitation British halfpence; the 1786 Connecticut mailed bust right coppers; and the 1786 NON VI VIRTUTE VICI coppers (14). All of these coppers are interconnected through legend and date punches. The imitation British halfpence are believed to be the first group minted. The majority of the halfpence varieties were struck from dies prepared from letter punches that were also used to prepare some of the CONSTELLATIO NOVA dies and the infamous IMMUNE COLUMBIA die (15). It is believed that these subject punches were brought to America by Walter Mould, providing evidence that the Atlees were also involved with another of the New Jersey coinage contractors.



Connecticut 1-A of 1786



Group 1 Atlee Halfpence
Vlack 3-47A



NON VI VIRTUTE VICI

Typical Coinage Die Products of James F. Atlee

Approximately two and one-half years after emigrating, James F. Atlee petitioned the New York Legislature for naturalization. His petition, filed in conjunction with Francis Thomas and John Darrah, was read in the Assembly on Wednesday, January 31, 1787 (16). The Assembly Journal entry records that they prayed "...their names may be inserted in the first bill that shall pass for the naturalization of foreigners..." In accordance with their wishes, they were named in a naturalization bill passed by the Legislature on April 18, 1787. The bill required each named individual to appear in a court of law and swear his allegiance to the state. James, however, failed to do this and he was never naturalized.

Apparently James F. Atlee petitioned the Assembly for naturalization in the hope that this would favorably influence his next request. Two days later, on Friday, February 2nd, his second petition was read. It is recorded in the Assembly Journal as follows:

"A petition of James F. Atlee, relative to the coinage of copper, was read, and referred to Mr. Doughty, Mr. E. Clark, and Mr. Taylor."

James' petition, which was obviously a request for a coinage grant, was the first of five such petitions filed with the Assembly during this session. The petition, by itself, indicates that James was confident he could perform the coinage and provides further circumstantial evidence that he and his father had already established this capability at the brewery. Also of significance is the fact that James applied for the coinage grant instead of his father. This implies that 25 year old James was the principal figure in their copper coinage ambitions.

The final petition, relative to a copper coinage, was filed by Thomas Machin and read in the Assembly on Saturday, March 3rd. Machin was a personal friend of Governor George Clinton and was a highly respected officer in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. After the war, Machin settled on land owned by the Governor along the eastern shore of Orange Lake, a few miles west of Newburgh. Here he built a home, along with a grist mill and saw mill. An interesting extant letter, written by Machin, dates the opening of his grist mill to mid December 1784 (17).

The various individuals who were interested in obtaining a copper coinage franchise from the state were obviously aware of each other. Apparently the Atlees got together with Thomas Machin, resulting in an agreement to establish a formidable company to coin copper. They recruited three other individuals to join their firm, one who even gave them leverage within the State Legislature. This was David Brooks, a junior assemblyman, who was at the time working on coinage related issues within the Assembly. At the time, Brooks was also a copartner in the firm Brooks, Grier, & Co. They were merchants, located in New York City at No. 71 William Street. Brooks' copartner, James Grier, was also engaged. The final partner was James Giles, an attorney and the common denominator between the other men. Prior to this time, Giles had represented each of his new copartners in litigation within the Mayor's Court.

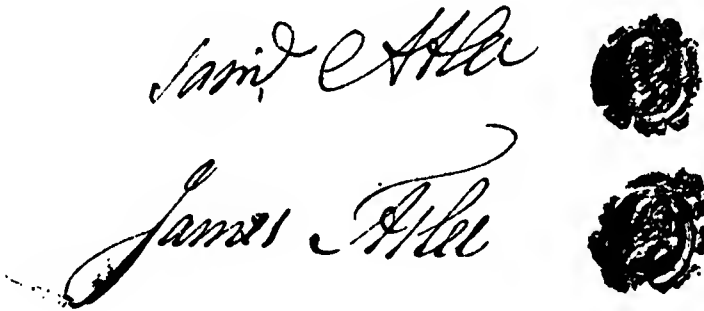
The indenture, which legally established their company, is dated April 18, 1787. Specific aspects of their business are described within this document. For example, the mint was to be established at Thomas Machin's mills. Samuel and James F. Atlee were to lend, free of charge, the "certain implements" they required to carry on their trade. James F. Atlee and Thomas Machin were to "equally manage, act and perform" the minting of coins. Samuel Atlee, along with David Brooks and James Grier, was to equally perform "other joint business" and James Giles was to be the cashier and bookkeeper.

When the New York Legislature abandoned its interest in establishing a copper coinage, the newly formed company sought business outside the state. On June 7, 1787 they joined with

Reuben Harmon, Jr. and company, who, as already noted, held a copper coinage grant from the Republic of Vermont. Harmon had negotiated and received, on October 24, 1786, an eight year extension to his contract. Under the terms of agreement with Harmon, Machin and company were to have their mint operational by the first of July. Again, the indenture specified that "...Thomas Machin and James F. Atlee shall equally manage and perform that part of the Trade which concerns the Coinage of Money and Manufacturing Hard Ware..." at Machin's mills. And that "...other Joint Business shall be equally acted and performed by the said David Brooks and Samuel Atlee..."

At a later date, Machin's son, Thomas Machin, Jr., provided an excellent and detailed description of the coinage operation at his father's mills. In his description of the mint, he states that James F. Atlee was the die engraver, and that James had worn a horrid mask and frightened some boys who came to fish. The "horrid mask" was probably a linen facial mask, with eye slits for vision, which was worn for protection against the high heat and sparks from the hearths that were required in the minting operation (18). As the indentures indicate, James was involved in all facets of the coining process.

How did James F. Atlee become skilled in die engraving and the other processes required to mint coins? The only contemporary information concerning his skills, that has been uncovered to date, shows that he had worked in his father's porter brewery operation; however, James' signature indicates that he had an artistic hand, which is a must for an engraver. Perhaps he had received some training in engraving while in England or had learned these skills in 1786 from Walter Mould.

The image shows two handwritten signatures in cursive script. The top signature is "Samuel Atlee" and the bottom signature is "James Atlee". To the right of each signature is a dark, circular seal impression, likely a wax or ink seal used to authenticate the document.

**Signatures of Samuel Atlee and James Atlee
as they appear, with seals, on the Machin's Mills Agreement**

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Although they were now copartners in separate coinage operations, Samuel Atlee and Albion Cox continued their close association. On July 7, 1787 Cox borrowed £1200 from his copartner, Thomas Goadsby, and Samuel co-signed the note as Cox's bail. Samuel would soon regret this action. Cox, who was already heavily in debt to William Cox, his relative back in England, defaulted. Both William Cox and Thomas Goadsby sued to recover their money and by early December Albion Cox was thrown into the Essex County Gaol because of his debts (19). Samuel, who was liable for Cox's £1200 debt to Goadsby, also couldn't pay. He had other creditors demanding their due. Samuel was overwhelmed and became insolvent. Fearing the same fate as Cox, debtor's prison, Samuel fled with his family to the Republic of Vermont.

The following ad postdates his flight. It was placed in the December 11, 1787 issue of *The New-York Packet*, and it is the earliest known account of Samuel's departure from the brewery.

That Valuable BREWERY and MALT-House, lately in the possession of Samuel Atlee, situated on the banks of Hudson's river, in Greenwich-street, to be Sold or Let — if sold, the terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Enquire at No. 59, Maiden-Lane.

The address given was that of Richard Harrison, attorney, and owner of the brewery. Interestingly, James Giles, attorney, and Samuel Atlee's copartner, lived nearby at No. 58 Maiden Lane.

The brewery was advertised again by a different ad dated January 3, 1788. This ad was run several times in two newspapers, *The Daily Advertiser* and *The New-York Packet*. Prospective buyers were to inquire for the terms of purchase at No. 39 Hanover Square, the address of grocer Christopher Lewis Lent. The newspaper ads did not bring results and the brewery was finally sold at auction. Frederick Jay, auctioneer, conducted the sale at the Merchants Coffee House on Monday, June 9, 1788. Jay's newspaper notice, which informed the public of the upcoming auction, emphasized that the brewery buildings were well constructed and that the brewery apparatus was in excellent condition. He also pointed out that the brewery was remarkably well situated for carrying on any business that required a large area.

Samuel and Phebe Atlee probably had a son (20). There seems to be no extant record of his birth, but it is likely that his name was Joseph and that he was two or three years old when Samuel decamped. It is unknown if Samuel initially took his family with him to Vermont. If he did not, they soon joined him after he found a place to live. It had to be extremely difficult for Phebe to leave New York City for the wilderness of Vermont, and likewise difficult for her parents to say good-bye to their daughter and grandson.

Samuel probably hired passage on a north-bound Hudson River sloop. No doubt he got off at Newburgh to visit his son James, who was living in the area and working at their mint. After their visit Samuel would have continued his voyage north to Albany. In Albany, he either purchased or hired a wagon and horses for the remainder of the journey. His destination was Rupert, Vermont, the site of his copartner's coinage operation.

William Coley, who had moved from New York City in March of 1787 to assist with the coinage in Rupert, had purchased a large farm near the Rupert mint. On January 23, 1788, Coley purchased a small parcel of land from John Darror. This lot, which was about an acre, adjoined Coley's farm and contained a dwelling house. Samuel Atlee witnessed this land deed, along with Israel Smith who was then a Justice of Peace in Rupert. Perhaps this transaction was for Samuel's benefit, providing him a home which he rented from Coley, while he assisted with the Rupert coinage operation.

It is unknown exactly how long Samuel remained in Rupert but probably in late 1788, when it became apparent that their coinage operation was doomed, he moved on, this time to Fair Haven, Vermont, a small village in Rutland County, a few miles east of Whitehall, NY (21). He must have rented property because there are no recorded land conveyances for Samuel in Fair Haven. It is not known what attracted him to this town, but he quickly moved again. This time, approximately 40 miles north to the City of Vergennes, in Addison County, Vermont.

Vergennes, named after the French Minister of Foreign Affairs during the American Revolution, was the third incorporated city (1788) in the United States. The city was formed from land, about one mile square, taken from the towns of New Haven, Panton, and Ferrisburgh. Vergennes is situated along the banks of Otter Creek, about seven miles inland from the eastern shore of Lake Champlain. In 1789, when Samuel arrived, it was a small but bustling community. There were several sawmills, a gristmill, a small forge, several small potash works, blacksmith shops, and a brewery.

The brewery operation may have been what attracted Samuel Atlee to Vergennes, but it is unknown exactly what employment the 52 year old found in the small city. When Samuel first arrived, he purchased two lots of land within the northern limits of Vergennes. They were lots #48 and #54, both formally part of the Town of Ferrisburgh. The purchase of lot #48 was not recorded, but there is a record of its sale. Samuel sold it to Noah Heir on January 4, 1790. Samuel purchased lot #54, a large 40 acre parcel, from Timothy Rogers on June 18, 1789. This is the earliest record of Samuel in Vergennes. James F. Atlee must have rejoined his father at the time Samuel moved to Vergennes because James witnessed the transfer of a deed of land within Vergennes on June 22, 1789 (22).

Therefore, James F. Atlee's departure from the mint at Machin's mills was no later than the spring of 1789. This time frame is coincidental with the establishment of the federal government and the adoption of the U.S. Constitution, which prohibited the state coinages. Any further coinage output from the mint was probably performed solely by Thomas Machin, from existing dies. It is likely that the poorly executed coinage from illogical die combinations or mules, which is attributed to Machin's Mills, was done after James F. Atlee had left (23). And could it be possible that Thomas Machin tried his hand at die engraving, resulting in the wretched "Backward C" Vermont obverse (Bressett 23)?

At a town meeting in Vergennes on September 1, 1789, Samuel Atlee, along with 23 other men, "were admitted and allowed and sworn to be Freemen of the State [sic] of Vermont." (Freemen were male inhabitants who were eligible to vote in the local and Vermont elections.) The newly declared freemen included Samuel's soon-to-be associates, William Goodrich and Samuel Chipman, Jr. (24). A few months later, on December 29, 1789, the preceding three men jointly purchased a parcel of land, nearly one-half of an acre, located in the New Haven or eastern region of Vergennes. Approximately four months after they purchased this land, Atlee and Chipman sold their share to Goodrich at a considerable profit. The three had purchased the land for £1.10.0, but Goodrich bought his associates out for the princely sum of £50.0.0. Apparently the three had somehow developed the land during those intervening months. The deed, dated May 7, 1790, gives no clue as to what the improvements may have been. Also, a few days earlier, on April 28, Samuel Atlee had sold his 40 acre plot of land (lot #54) at a large profit to John W. Green. (See a summary of Samuel and James F. Atlee's recorded land conveyances within the City of Vergennes, Appendix D.)

In the meantime, James F. Atlee had found employment as a deputy sheriff. Volume 1 of the Vergennes Deeds and Miscellaneous Records contains two returns on writs made by James. The first, on February 23, 1790, was on a writ against Jabez G. Fitch and Richard Burling in favor of Timothy Rogers. The second was made a few days later, on February 27. This writ was also against Jabez G. Fitch, but in favor of Canadian merchants Samuel and John F. De Montmellin, who were from Quebec (25).

James F. Atlee held the office of deputy sheriff for only a brief period of time. During this time he was befriended by John F. De Montmellin, who was now living in Vergennes. Both had witnessed the deed for the sale of land by Samuel Atlee and Samuel Chipman, Jr. to William Goodrich. Soon afterwards, a partnership was formed between Samuel Chipman, Jr., James F. Atlee, and John F. De Montmellin. They jointly purchased, for £9, one and one-half acres of land from Donald McIntosh on June 1, 1790 (26). This parcel was within the City of Vergennes and bounded on the south side by Otter Creek. The trio constructed a distillery on this property, known as the "Lower Distillery." Samuel Atlee, who had liquidated his real estate holdings a month earlier, probably financially backed his son and ex-associate in this enterprise; however, in less than a year, James F. Atlee and John F. De Montmellin sold their share of the business and the property to their copartner, Samuel Chipman, Jr. Chipman paid them £130 and Samuel Atlee witnessed the deed, dated March 28, 1791.

Like his father, but a year later, James F. Atlee was admitted a freeman of Vermont during a Vergennes town meeting on Tuesday, September 7, 1790. Also, the Vergennes town records for that year include James in a list of ratable estate of the inhabitants. His estate value was given as £10. Interestingly, his father is not included in the list.

James F. Atlee wrote his old copartner, Thomas Machin, from Vergennes on October 14, 1790. In the letter he expressed "a wish that the concern [their mint operation] might arrive at a settlement on equitable terms, and compromise their matters without a tedious and expensive law suit" (27). Sometime in 1790, Machin converted the mint back into a grist mill before he moved to Schoharie County, New York in early 1791. This probably incited James' letter. The "settlement on equitable terms" that James spoke of, likely refers to his desire for a fair distribution of any proceeds that Machin collected when he dismantled the mint and sold the coinage machinery. James and his father probably expected the "lion's share" of the proceeds since the mint equipment belonged to them. The Atlees were apparently satisfied with the settlement because they did not sue Machin (28).

The Vergennes town records for the year 1791 include Samuel Atlee in a list of the ratable estate of the inhabitants. Samuel's estate value is given as £8. For some reason, his son, James, is not listed, but James was still in Vermont. In March of that year, Vermont was admitted into the union to become the fourteenth state. The new state paid James £1.4.0 for an unrecorded service (possibly a barrel of distilled spirits) on September 15, 1791.

Apparently in search of employment, Samuel Atlee moved to Middlebury, about 15 miles southeast of Vergennes. Middlebury, which is also situated along the banks of Otter Creek, is the county seat of Addison County. Samuel was in Middlebury by February 1792 (29). James F. Atlee probably moved with his father to Middlebury because he was also no longer listed in the Vergennes town records. According to the land records, neither Samuel or James purchased land in Middlebury; and it unknown how they were employed.

While in Middlebury, Samuel Atlee petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Vermont for an Act of Insolvency (See Samuel Atlee's petition, Appendix E). The petition, dated October 2, 1792, is extant and in Samuel's own words he gives a brief sketch of his life and why he could not pay his debts. He claimed to have acquired "a Decent property" while in England. And with the close of the American Revolution he emigrated to the United States because he was influenced by "the blessings of a free Government" and "the prospects of advantage to him self..." He conveniently forgot to mention the underlying reasons for his departure from England; a failed marriage and business. Samuel continues by saying that he arrived in New York City with his belongings in October 1784. The year given was a slip of memory. Samuel was already established in New York City in 1784. He married Phebe in February and opened his porter brewery in the spring of that year. He must have arrived in 1783 because Samuel was in England in the fall of 1782, embroiled in bankruptcy proceedings. He goes on, in his petition, to say that he is of an advanced age (55 years old) and that he "despairs of ever acquiring sufficient property to pay off and discharge his large and numerous debts..."

The Vermont Legislature quickly acted upon Samuel's less than candid plea for help (30). His request was granted by the General Assembly and an act was passed on October 29, 1792 titled "An Act for Discharging Samuel Atlee from his Debts" (See a copy of the legislative act, Appendix F). Samuel Miller, Gamaliel Painter, and Enoch Woodbridge were appointed commissioners to settle Samuel's estate. Miller and Painter were prominent men from Middlebury, while Woodbridge was an attorney from Vergennes. The commissioners published an INSOLVENT DEBTOR notice, dated January 21, 1793, in all the Vermont newspapers (See a copy of the committee's notice, Appendix G). They instructed Samuel's creditors to appear at the office of Samuel Miller in Middlebury on September 24, 1793. At this meeting the creditors were to make their claim against Samuel's estate (31).

SEPARATION

By July 1794, both Samuel and James F. Atlee were back in Vergennes. Both men appear in a July 1, 1794 list of 146 men enrolled as freemen of the City of Vergennes. The next list, dated September 26, 1794, and subsequent lists, do not contain their names. Evidently, James determined that he had no future in Vermont, and decided to return to his native land. Samuel, with his old debts dissolved, had found a new business opportunity in Rutland, Vermont. Their parting must have been downcast. They would never see each other again. It is unknown from which port James began his long (normally one to two months) and often hazardous voyage home, but it is likely he returned to familiar New York City and sailed from there.

Rutland was the seat of government for Rutland County and had a population of about 1800 people when Samuel Atlee arrived in town with Phebe and their son. Samuel leased a large, 100 foot long, brewery from David Tuttle (32). The brewery was located halfway between Tuttle's residence and the north side of Moon Brook, within Rutland's East Parish. Tuttle's residence and the brewery stood along the west side of the "Great Road" (Route 7 or South Main Street today). Moon Brook is a small stream that flows into Otter Creek, which then flows north through Middlebury, Vergennes, and finally into Lake Champlain.

Samuel used the brewery facilities as a distillery. The exact date when Samuel began operations is unknown, but the following advertisement, placed in the November 6, 1795 issue of *The Rutland Herald*, is the earliest found.

MALTING

This is to give notice to the Inhabitants of Rutland,
and the adjacent towns, that BARLEY and OATS will be
taken in to Malt, at the

DISTILLERY

in Rutland; and as the Malting season is short, those
who have the above Grains to Malt, are desired to apply
in time.

Joseph Atley

Joseph Atlee must have been Samuel and Phebe's son, although, at the time, he could have been no older than 11 years. Also, the misspelling of the Atlee surname is a common one, especially in Vermont. A follow-up ad is unsigned and appeared in the February 1, 1796 issue of *The Rutland Herald*.

This is to give notice to those who have brought grain
to be Malted prior to the first of January, to fetch
their Malt; also those who have grain to Malt, to bring
it immediately, and it will be Malted with the utmost
dispatch - from Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats.

At some point in time, Samuel took on a copartner in his distillery operation. The individual was George Gordon, of which nothing is know. For some reason, they discontinued their partnership on March 1, 1797, and the following notice to the public appeared in the March 16, 1797 issue of the local paper.

This is to give notice that the Partnership of ATLEE &
GORDON, was, by mutual consent dissolved, on the 1st day
instant March.

SAMUEL ATLEE
GEORGE GORDON

The Malting business is continued by said Atlee, at the
Distillery in Rutland.

Shortly after the termination of his partnership with George Gordon, Samuel purchased a two acre farm near the distillery. The farm, which was originally part of the large, 100 acre, Bowker farm, was located along the east side of the "Great Road," and a short distance north of the distillery (See a map of the area, Appendix H). Samuel purchased the farm for \$300.00 from Asa Sargeant, the son of Moses Sargeant (33). Moses had married Joseph Bowker's widow, Sarah. The deed, which transferred the land to Samuel, is dated April 15, 1797. Also recorded under the same date is a mortgage agreement between Samuel and Asa which required Samuel to pay Asa for the farm in three annual installments, the first, a full year away, on June 20, 1798.

Samuel and Phebe may have felt that better days were ahead for them after they moved into their new home on the farm. Their past ten years, spent in Vermont, had not been easy. But fate was not kind. Samuel became ill with a disease popularly called "camp distemper" and died on September 9, 1797 (34). A short, one line, obituary notice was placed in the local newspaper, *The Rutland Herald*, on September 25.

DIED] - In this town, Sept. 9th, Mr. Samuel Atlee, aged 68 [sic].

Samuel's age at death was actually about 60. Although Samuel was not a member of the Congregational Church in Rutland, they saw to his interment. Curiously, Samuel is listed in the church records as Captain Atlee and his age is given as 62. Why Samuel deserved the title of "captain" is unknown, but it does suggest that he may have been in the military for a period of time when he lived in England. The church would have buried Samuel in their Old North Street Cemetery because it was the only cemetery in Rutland's East Parish at the time; however, today, there is no gravestone found for Samuel in that cemetery. It is likely that Phebe could not afford the expense of a gravestone or perhaps his stone was destroyed sometime during the past two centuries.

Samuel Williams and Israel Smith were appointed commissioners to settle Samuel Atlee's estate. Interestingly, Williams had been on the legislative committee that passed Vermont's first copper coinage act in 1785. Smith, who previously knew Samuel from his stay in Rupert, served in the Vermont Legislature, the Federal Congress, and was governor of Vermont in 1807. They placed the following notice in the October 6th issue of *The Rutland Herald*.

SAMUEL ATLEE'S ESTATE

The subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Rutland, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Atlee, late of Rutland, deceased, represented insolvent - Hereby give notice that they will attend to the business of their appointment, on the 2d Tuesday of November, and the first Tuesday of December next, at the dwelling house of Mr. Cephas Smith, in said Rutland.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS
ISRAEL SMITH

Samuel Atlee died intestate (with no last will and testament). In a Court of Probate held in Tinmouth on September 29, 1797, Samuel's widow, Phebe, was given administration of the estate. Israel Smith was her attorney. The commissioners took an inventory of Samuel's estate on November 25th and determined its value at \$590.53, but still subject to the \$300.00 mortgage (See the evaluation of Samuel's estate, Appendix I). An examination of the inventory shows a large value (\$30) for Samuel's personal clothing. This indicates that he liked to dress well and that his personal appearance was very important to him. Also, Samuel had farmed his land by planting about an acre of Indian corn. Perhaps the corn was destined for his distillery (35).

Samuel Atlee's estate was indeed insolvent. The commissioners submitted to the Probate Court a list of claims by Samuel's creditors totaling \$925.33 (See the claims allowed on Samuel's estate, Appendix J). It was determined that Samuel's estate was insufficient by \$1180.02 to pay his debts and on May 5, 1798 Phebe was authorized to sell the farm, but the barn had blown down, decreasing the value of the farm, and she was unable to sell it for even the mortgage amount. Asa Sargeant filed a petition of foreclosure and reclaimed the farm. He then sold it to Justice of the Peace Darius Chipman on October 30, 1798 for \$327.00. Probably dejected and in serious financial straits, Phebe returned to Vergennes in 1798 (36). It is unknown what became of Phebe and her son. Since she was still relatively young, 38 years old at the time of her husband's death, perhaps she remarried.

RETURN TO ENGLAND

While in America, it appears that James F. Atlee maintained contact with his brother, John, back in England. And possibly under the influence of his brother's solicitations, James returned to England in the fall of 1794. John F. Atlee was living in Wandsworth, Surrey County, just across the Thames River from London (37). In Wandsworth, he operated a large and very successful malt distillery in partnership with William Leader and James Langdale. Apparently this business was begun in 1804 and continued, without interruption, well into the 1820s or perhaps later. John had married Mary Tomlinson in 1799, and their union produced five children (38).

James F. Atlee quickly established himself in London, nearby his brother and mother. In 1795, he joined in partnership with Richard Howell and they operated a distillery at 226 Upper Thames Street. James, who was now 33 years old and apparently never married, was ready to settle down after his adventures in America. He found the girl of his dreams in 21 year old Mary Hounsfield. They were married on May 27, 1795 in the Parish Church of Rotherham, in Yorkshire. After their marriage, they resided at 13 Earl Street, Blackfriars, London. Baptismal records list four children born to the couple (39).

The year of 1805 was a year of change for James F. Atlee. He was prospering and he moved his family into a new home just west of London located in Kennington at 46 Kennington Place. Also, he and Richard took on a new copartner in their distillery business. The new partner was Henry Pouncett. On a sadder note, James' mother, Ann, died. She was interred in a new tomb in St. Mary's churchyard in Acton, the Atlee family burial ground.

James' brother, John F. Atlee, was an inventor. Great Britain patent #3017 was issued to John on March 7, 1807. The invention, titled "An Improved Apparatus to be used in Fermenting of Liquors," was an "improved" attemperator. This device controlled the temperature of the brew in mash and fermentation tuns by circulating water, at a set temperature, around the container (40).

Tragedy struck James F. Atlee on Sunday, December 4, 1808. Mary, his beloved wife, died, aged 34. Her obituary notice appeared the following Tuesday in *The [London] Times*. It read:

DIED

On Sunday, regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Atlee,
wife of Mr. Atlee, distiller, of Upper Thames-street.

Mary was buried in the same vault as James' mother.

But, life goes on, with James and his copartners continuing their distillery business. Eventually, in 1814, James, who was getting up in years (age 52), left the business (41). Furthermore, around this time, he moved to the east side of Broadway in Deptford, where he was listed as a merchant and distiller (42). At this new location, James was just south of London and approximately 5 miles east of Wandsworth, where his brother resided. Here, James may have been a distributor for his brother's distillery.

With as many as three teenage children to raise by himself, James F. Atlee decided to marry again (43). On October 22, 1814 he married Esther Fisher Armroid. Esther was from the Parish of Saint Giles in the Town of Camberwell, adjacent to Deptford. The couple was married in Esther's parish church (44). And their marriage was announced in the October 24th issue of *The [London] Times*.

MARRIED

On Saturday, the 22d inst. at Camberwell, by the Rev.
P. Dodd, J.F. Atlee, Esq. to Miss Armroid.

James' remarriage is probably what prompted his move to Deptford, where he and Esther lived until 1822. They had two children (45).

The preceding newspaper announcement sheds some light on James' social status at the time of his remarriage. The title of Esquire indicates that he was considered a member of the English gentry. His years at the Upper Thames Street distillery were apparently very successful and he was now financially secure.

In 1822, James apparently retired from business to live the life of a "gentleman" (46). At this time he moved his family a couple miles west to the village of Peckham in Camberwell. Later, he moved again. This time, still within the southern bounds of London, to St. George's Place, Walworth, in the Borough of Southwark. Here he lived his final days, dying on July 29, 1840. The July 31st issue of *The [London] Times* carried his obituary.

DIED

At Walworth, on the 29th inst., in his 78th year,
James Falconer Atlee, Esq.

James' death certificate lists the cause of his death as cystitis and his occupation as gentleman (47). His body was removed to Acton, where he was interred in St. Mary's churchyard, in the same vault as his mother and his first wife, Mary.

James' older brother, John, outlived him by ten years. John Falconer Atlee, Esq. died on July 8, 1848, at the age of 88, in Brighton, Sussex County. John's body was taken to Acton, where the vault at St. Mary's was opened again for the last time. John's wife Mary, who died on October 8, 1839, was also buried in the same tomb. The monument covering their vault still stands today, although it is much weathered and the inscriptions are mostly illegible.

AFTERWORD

One cannot research the life of an individual without forming an opinion of their character. It is evident to me that father and son were, in several ways, opposite in character and fortune. Generally, Samuel was not successful in his business endeavors, dying insolvent. But son James, after returning to England, was very successful, earning himself a niche in the English gentry. Samuel was apparently a sharp dresser, who probably talked a good story, but seldom achieved his aspirations. Whereas, his son was a hard working, talented, and responsible individual, who got things done.

Over the years, through punch linkage studies, numismatists have credited James F. Atlee with engraving many of the coinage dies that were employed to strike coppers during the state coinage era. Recently, the extent of his contribution has been questioned by a complex numismatic study. The present biographical study has not uncovered new evidence that will put to rest the question raised concerning James F. Atlee's role as a die engraver, but, hopefully, this study will provide the background information required to properly analyze any new evidence that may come to light. Importantly, this study should have a high degree of accuracy because most of the information presented was obtained from primary source documents. Hopefully, future in-depth studies will firmly establish James Falconer Atlee's contribution to our state coinage heritage.

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Furthermore, I appreciate the friendly assistance I have received from the reference librarian staffs at the Mormon Family History Center and the Vestal Public Library, both in Vestal, NY.

That valuable Brewery and Malt-House, lately in the possession of Samuel Atlee, situated on the banks of Hudson's river, in Greenwich-street, to be Sold or Let—if sold, the terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Enquire at No. 59, Maiden-lane. 56

NOTES

(1). In England and the American Colonies prior to 1752, under the Julian calendar, the year began on March 25 and ended on the following March 24. This is known as the Old Style year. When the Georgian calendar was adopted in 1752, the beginning of the year was changed to January 1. Furthermore, eleven days were skipped to correct for an error in the old calendar. This change is known as the New Style year. For dates falling between January 1 and March 24, before 1752, it is customary to give the Old Style year followed by the New Style year. For example, Samuel died on February 11, 1711, but under our New Style system his date of decease is February 22, 1712.

(2). Children born to John and Sarah Atlee.

Elizabeth: Baptized on January 4, 1736/37
Burial on October 8, 1740

Samuel: Baptized on January 4, 1737/38
Died on September 9, 1797

William: Baptized on August 3, 1739

John: Baptized on August 20, 1740

Sarah: Baptized on December 8, 1741
Burial on April 5, 1742

(3). Samuel and Ann's marriage record has not been found. Also, the baptismal records of their children have not been located.

(4). William Hetling was the son of Earnest and Rachel Hetling. William was baptized on February 26, 1747/48 in the Parish of Bath Abbey within the Town of Bath. He married Eleanor Rishton on June 1, 1767. Their marriage ceremony was performed in the parish church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul within the Town of Bath.

(5). Unfortunately Samuel Atlee's petition, along with all the petitions submitted to the New York State Assembly during the Confederation Period, was lost in the 1911 State Library fire in Albany, NY.

(6). Everett Sipsey, in his article "New Facts and Ideas on the State Coinages" that was published in the October 1964 issue of *The Colonial Newsletter*, incorrectly states that Samuel Atlee's brewery was along the East River (p. 122).

(7). This William Alexander should not be confused with the William Alexander, alias Lord Stirling, of Revolutionary War fame.

(8). John Perkin and William Alexander, along with Fox Smith, Philip Boyd, and Alexander McAuley, filed a joint petition to the New York State Assembly asking to be naturalized. The petition was read on February 27, 1786. All of the preceding men, except for William Alexander, are named in the April 25, 1786 naturalization bill that was passed by the New York Legislature. However, Alexander was naturalized in February 1789 according to an index to petitions of naturalization in the Hall of Records of the New York County Clerk's Office.

(9). A petition in behalf of Alexander Hobbs, which was read in the New York State Assembly on January 25, 1786, states that William Alexander and John Perkin were insolvent debtors. Also, a notice, dated May 16, 1786, appeared in the *New-York Gazetteer and the Country Journal* concerning Perkin's petition for relief under a Legislative act titled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors." This notice, which gave Perkin's creditors an opportunity to give reason why his petition should not be granted, was also signed by fellow petitioners William Alexander, Thomas Thomas, and James Hawkins.

(10). In 1789, Samuel's old partner, William Alexander, along with James Irvine, was appointed surveyor of two tracts of land that had been set aside by Congress for military grants. His office was in Carlise, Pennsylvania.

(11). From June 1786 onwards, Samuel Atlee, by himself, was involved in ten cases. For further information, see "New York City Mayor's Court and the State Coinages," which is referenced in the bibliography.

(12). Walter Mould had shown an earlier interest in coining copper in America. He and Edward Brigden petitioned the federal government on August 18, 1785 for a copper coinage franchise. It was not granted.

(13). During the October 24, 1786 session, Samuel Atlee, James F. Atlee, and Albion Cox sued Christopher Duyckinck, a sailmaker. The plaintiffs attorney was James Giles and Duyckinck confessed judgement. Almost a year later, in the September 18, 1787 session, John Murray, Jr., a merchant, brought suit against the trio.

(14). The Group 1 Atlee halfpence include the following varieties: Vlack 2-71A, 3-71B, 3-74A, 4-75A, 4-71C, 4-71D, 5-72A, 6-76A, 6-72A, 7-74A, 7-72B, 8-74A, 9-76B, and 24-72C. The 1786 Connecticut mailed bust right coppers include the following varieties: Miller 1-A, 2.1-A, 2.1-D.3, 2.2-D.2, 3-D.1, and 3-D.4. (An in-depth numismatic study of the preceding Connecticut coppers is currently in progress.) The 1786 NON VI VIRTUTE VICI coppers include two varieties, a small and large head.

(15). For more information on this subject see "James Atlee's Imitation British Halfpence," which is referenced in the bibliography.

(16). Francis Thomas is listed in the 1787 New York City Directory as being located at the distillery at No. 20 Cherry Street. John Darrah is not listed in the Directory but he was a mariner according to two 1783 New York Administration bonds.

(17). The letter, which is in the Lloyd W. Smith Collection, Morristown National Historical Park Library, is transcribed (as written) below:

Lieut Alexander Clinton
at
Little Britton

New Grange 11th Dec 1784

Dear Alexr/

Inclosed you will Receive an account which if in your power to settell will much oblige me. I have got my grist mill so near compleated that I expect to grind about Thursday next. I am much in want of a small sum of cash or I should not have troubled you. The Land account you may Take choice of three thing, one is to pay the cash, the other to give me a note on Interest from the time the Cash became Due, the other to give me a just Claim - but one of these things must be done. I should be happy to see you at New Grange. Please give Mrs. Machin and my compliments to the General [James Clinton], Mrs. Clinton, & family. I am your sincear friend and Humble Servent.

Thomas Machin

Lt. Clinton

(continued)

Alexander Clinton was the eldest son of General James Clinton, brother of Governor George Clinton. Alexander was born on June 20, 1765 and drowned on March 15, 1787 while crossing the Hudson River in a "ferry periagua."

- (18). See Michael Hodder's "Halloween at Machin's Mills," which is referenced in the bibliography, for more information on the linen masks worn by hearth workers.
- (19). See pages 1226-1228 of Michael Hodder's "The 1787 'New York' Immunis Columbia; A Mystery Re-Ravelled," which is referenced in the bibliography, for a detailed discussion of Albion Cox's legal problems.
- (20). The Vermont census, which was taken in the summer of 1791, indicates that Samuel and Phebe Atlee had one "Free White Male," less than 16 years of age, living with them. James F. Atlee is not listed in the census.
- (21). There is a Rupert land deed, dated July 4, 1788, that was witnessed by William Coley and a Jarid Atlee. The deed records the sale of land to Samuel Leavitt from Israel Smith. Who Jarid Atlee was is a real puzzle. Possibly Atlee's given name was miscopied from the original deed by the town clerk when he recorded it two months later. He may have mis-read Saml (short for Samuel) as Jarid.
- (22). The deed (recorded on November 3, 1795) was for lots #11 and #12 within the former Town of Ferrisburgh and evidently nearby the land purchased by Samuel Atlee. Patty Goodrich purchased these lots from Richard Burling and Timothy Rogers. Patty was the wife of William Goodrich, later an associate of Samuel Atlee. Richard Burling was a Vergennes merchant, while Timothy Rogers was the Ferrisburgh town clerk and later the town surveyor.
- (23). The mules include the Group 4 Atlee halfpence varieties: Vlack 15-85NY, Vlack 9-87NY, and Vlack 22-88VT (Ryder 31). Also, the Connecticut "small head", Miller 1-I (Bressett 25-U); and the Vermont Immune Columbia, Ryder 1. The preceding copper varieties were struck from a total of 5 obverse and 3 reverse dies.
- (24). Samuel Chipman, Jr. had been appointed the Vergennes town clerk earlier in the year, on March 2, 1789. He held this position until February 1793.
- (25). Richard Burling was a business partner of Jabez G. Fitch. Fitch, who came from an enterprising family in the vicinity of Norwich, Connecticut, bought large amounts of real estate in the Vergennes area. He was also actively engaged in the lumber and potash trade in Quebec, Canada.
- (26). Donald McIntosh was a Scotsman who came to America with General Wolfe's Army during the French and Indian War. After the war, he was the first to settle the land, in 1766, that eventually became the City of Vergennes.
- (27). The letter was apparently destroyed in the 1911 New York State Library fire. It is not found in the Thomas Machin papers that survived the fire and are now held by the New-York Historical Society. Jephtha R. Simms, who had access to Machin's papers when he wrote the *History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York* (published in 1845), quoted part of the letter in his book.
- (28). A search of the court records for Ulster, Schoharie, and Montgomery Counties, for this period, does not reveal any litigation between Thomas Machin and Samuel and James F. Atlee.
- (29). Samuel Atlee was living in Middlebury on February 8, 1792. On that date, he and Samuel Chipman, Jr. appeared before the Middlebury Justice of the Peace, Samuel Miller, and acknowledged that they had freely sold their share of the land that they had jointly purchased with William Goodrich.

(30). Samuel Atlee's petition was read in the Assembly on Friday, October 26th, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Harvey, Thompson, and Greene. The following day the committee reported that the facts in Samuel's petition were true and in their opinion his request should be granted. The bill was written and sent to the Governor and Council on Monday for concurrence. The bill was returned the same day from the Council and passed into law.

(31). The Addison County probate records, which would have contained the commissioners papers concerning Samuel Atlee's insolvency, were destroyed by fire in 1852.

(32). David Tuttle, who was apparently a Captain in the Revolutionary War, purchased land in Rutland from his uncle in 1781. He had a home built on this land in 1784. Tuttle owned the brewery and a sawmill located just east of his home on Moon Brook.

(33). Asa Sargeant, who either inherited or was given the farm by his mother-in-law, was living in Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont.

(34). James Butler, who owned a potash works near Samuel Atlee's farm, related the following information to his son:

"Brewery, half way from Tuttle's to the brook - 100 feet long - by Atley or Atwell who died about 1795 [sic]. He was an Englishman, his disease was what is styled the camp distemper."

Butler's son, James Jr., recorded the preceding information in a manuscript notebook of miscellaneous historical notes about early Rutland, titled "Rutlandia." Camp distemper was probably a form of typhus.

(35). After Samuel Atlee died, the distillery in Rutland was operated by Russell Rogers.

(36). Phebe Atlee witnessed a deed of land sold in Vergennes, dated July 6, 1798. The deed was for a parcel of land purchased by Azariah Painter from Silah Gregory.

(37). *Holden's Triennial Directory* for 1805-1807 lists John F. Atlee, Esq. as living at Waterside, Wandsworth.

(38). Children born to John F. and Mary Atlee.

Eleanor:	Born on December 3, 1800. Baptized on February 12, 1801.
John Falconer Atlee, Jr.:	Born on January 10, 1802. Baptized on May 27, 1802.
Harriot:	Born on January 11, 1803. Baptized on February 25, 1803.
Mary:	Born on April 20, 1804. Baptized on April 18, 1805.
Emily:	Born on October 13, 1805. Baptized on January 10, 1810.

The preceding birth and baptismal dates are found in the register of the All Saints Church of England in Wandsworth, Surrey County, England.

(39). Children born to James F. and Mary Atlee.

John: Baptized on May 10, 1798, St. Ann Blackfriars.

James: Baptized on October 26, 1799, St. Andrew by the Wardrobe.

Sarah: Baptized on December 16, 1800, St. Blackfriars.

Sarah: Baptized on January 17, 1803, St. Andrew by the Wardrobe.

St. Ann Blackfriars and St. Andrews by the Wardrobe were united and part of the Church of England.

(40). A copy of the patent is available through the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Scientific Library, Foreign Patents Division, 2021 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.

(41). After James F. Atlee left the distillery at Upper Thames Street, Richard Howell and Henry Pouncett jointly continued the business for one year. In 1815, Pouncett was running the enterprise by himself.

(42). Land tax records for Deptford, Parish of Saint Paul, show that James F. Atlee rented this home during his first year of occupancy. The following year (1815) he purchased it.

(43). At least one of James F. and Mary Atlee's children lived to adulthood. This was James, who married Mary Ann King on February 10, 1827 in Christ Church, Greyfriars, Newgate, London. The Sarah that was baptized on December 16, 1800 obviously died very young because her younger sister was given the same Christian name.

(44). A record of their marriage has been preserved by the Camberwell, Parish of St. Giles, Church of England. It appears as No. 212 in their register of Baptisms and Marriages for 1814. It reads:

James Falconer Atlee of the Parish St. Paul, Deptford, Widower and Esther Fisher Armroid of this Parish, Spinster were married in this Church by Licence with Consent [blank] this twenty second Day of October in the Year One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

By me Philip Dodd, Lectorer of Camberwell

This Marriage was solemnized between us { James Falconer Atlee
{ Esther Fisher Armroid

In Presence of { Isaac Corney
{ Martha Johnson
{ E.T. Armroid
{ Mary Armroid

(45). Children born to James F. and Esther F. Atlee.

Jane: Baptized on June 18, 1817 in the
Parish Church of Saint Giles, Camberwell.

Esther Elizabeth: Born on July 31, 1818.

Esther's baptism was not recorded until many years after her birth. It is found in the records of Saint Paul's Church in Deptford and was entered on November 29, 1843, after a declaration had been made before a police magistrate.

(46). Starting in 1822, James F. Atlee is no longer listed in the London business directories, although he was still living within London's metropolitan boundary.

(47). James F. Atlee's death certificate:

1840 Death in the Sub-district of St. Mary in the County of Surrey.
Registration District: St. Mary Newington

No.: 331

Name and Surname: James Falconer Atlee

When and Where Died: July 29th at St. George's Place

Sex: Male

Age: 78 years

Occupation: Gentleman

Cause of Death: Cystitis

Signature, Description her

and Residence of Informant: Mary X Jackson

mark

Present at the death.

62 Brandon Street, Walworth

When Registered: August 1, 1840

Signature of Registrar: Godfrey Young Registrar

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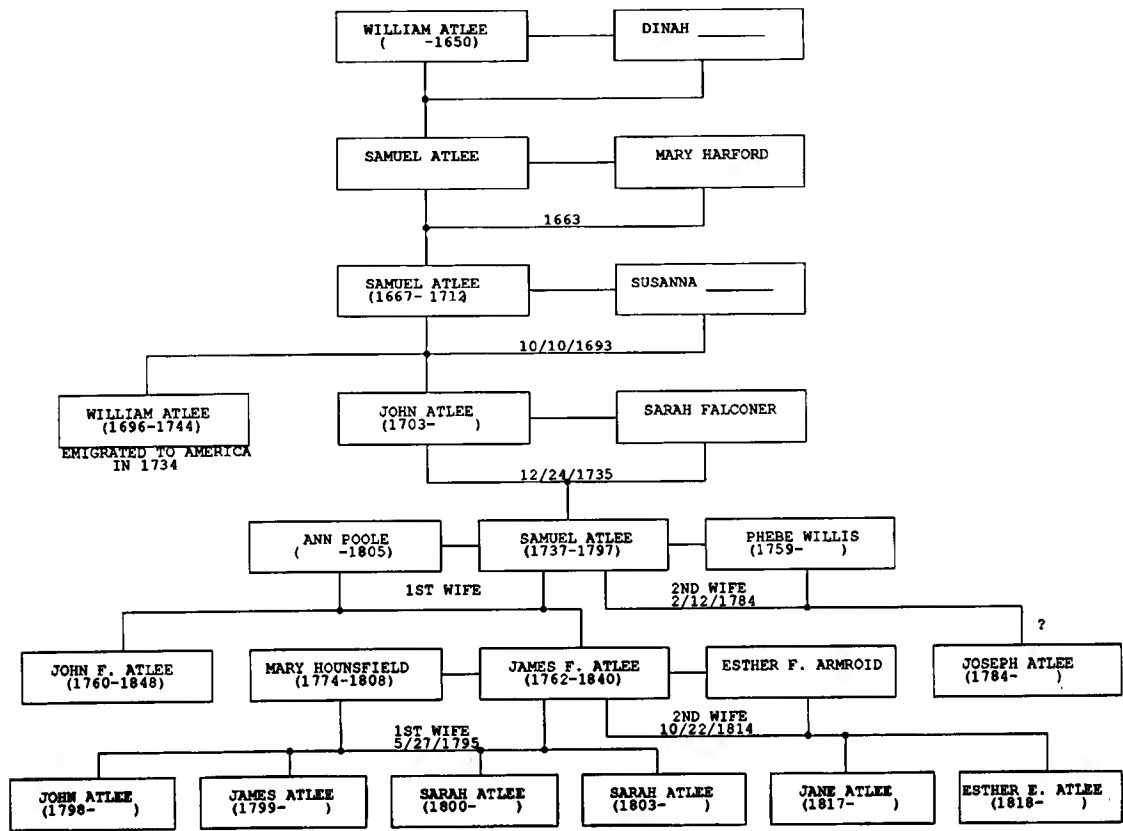
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APPENDIX A

Atlee Family Tree



APPENDIX B

SAMUEL ATLEE’S BANKRUPTCY NOTICE

THE LONDON GAZETTE
From Tuesday, September 3 to Saturday, September 7, 1782

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Hetling and Samuel Atlee, of the Parish of Walcot in the County of Somerset, Distillers, Dealers, and Partners, and they being declared Bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 21st and 23d Days of September instant, and on the 19th Day of October next, at Ten in the Forenoon on each Day, at the White Lion, in Broad-street, Bristol, And make a full Discovery and Disclosure of their Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of their Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or that have any of their Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Daniel Burges, Attorney, in Bristol; or Mr. Richard Edmunds, Attorney, at his Seat in the Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln’s-inn London.

APPENDIX C

FOR SALE AD FOR HARRISON'S BREWERY

RIVINGTON'S GAZETTER

December 1, 1774 and February 23, 1775 Issues

To be Sold, at Public Auction

On Wednesday the first Day of March next at the Merchants Coffee-house (unless sooner disposed of at private sale)

The very valuable BREWERY and Buildings,

Situate in the West Ward of the City of New-York, near the Place formerly called Vauxhall, which lately belonged to George Harrison, Richard Nicholls, and James Leadbetter: They consist of

I. A large, well-built Brick Brew House, allowed by all competent Judges, to be the most commodious and complete of any in America; In which there are erected two excellent Copper Kettles, the one very large and the other of smaller Dimensions.

II. A large Brick Malt-house with two Cisterns, two large Kilns, and every other Convenience for curing, stowing, and preserving Malt.

III. An excellent Horse-mill, with a sizable Pair of Iron Rollers, by Means of which the Water necessary for the Works may be drawn, and the Malt used in it, ground, without any considerable manual Labour.

IV. A very large and capacious Brick Vault, which adjoins to, and has communication with, the Brew-house Cellar. V. A large Storehouse, erected over the Vault, capable of containing great Quantities of Liquors, Hops, Barley, Barrels, etc.

VI. A large, pleasant and convenient Dwelling-house, two Stories high, having five rooms on a Floor, a large Garret, two Cellars and two Cellar Kitchens.

VII. A large Dutch Barn, a good House Stable, a Cooper's shop, and two small Dwelling-Houses for the accommodation of servants.

The Brewery may vie with any in America, either for Convenience or pleasantness of Situation:—It lies adjoining to Hudson's River, and large Boats can unload the Barley and Wood requisite for its Use, which is a very small Distance of the Works: There is a large Garden inclosed with a Pale Fence, and many young Fruit Trees, of the best Kinds on the Premises. The whole was granted on the 30th Day of October 1765, by the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law established, for the Term of ninety-nine years; paying 37£. annual Rent for the first thirty-three Years; 47£. annual Rent for the next thirty-three Years; 57£. annual Rent during the Remainder of the Term.

Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale, may apply to Mrs. Jane Harrison, or to Richard Harrison, Attorney at Law, in the Broadway.

Also to be Sold at Public Auction,

At the said Brewery, on the second Day of March,

aforesaid, a very excellent large Copper Kettle, a Quantity of Barrels and Half Barrels, belonging to the Brewery, a few Butts of Stale Beer, a large Pair of Scales, Beam and Weight, a large Iron Kitchen Grate for burning of Coals, and sundry other Particulars too various to enumerate.

As many persons still remain indebted to the Estate of the above named George Harrison, deceased, they are hereby requested to pay the several Sums due from them, to the aforesaid Mrs. Jane Harrison, who will otherwise be under the disagreeable Necessity of commencing Actions for the Recovery thereof.

APPENDIX D

**SUMMARY OF SAMUEL AND JAMES F. ATLEE'S RECORDED LAND
CONVEYANCES WITHIN THE CITY OF VERGENNES, VERMONT****FIRST:** Vergennes Deeds, Vols. 1-3; Page 39

TRANSACTION: Timothy Rogers sold land to Samuel Atlee.

DEED DATE: June 18, 1790 [1789]

WHEN RECORDED: May 3, 1790

SALE PRICE: £7.10.0

LOCATION: Lot #54 in the Town of Ferrisburgh within the city limits of Vergennes.

Lot #54 consisted of 40 acres.

DIMENSIONS: Unknown

MISC. COMMENTS: This deed states that Samuel Atlee was from Fair Haven, Vermont in Rutland County. Timothy Rogers is listed as the Ferrisburgh town clerk in 1790 and the town surveyor in 1793. When the deed was recorded in May 1790, the deed date was incorrectly transcribed as 1790. It should have been 1789. Samuel sold this lot on April 28, 1790.

SECOND: Vergennes Deeds, Vols. 1-3; Page 30

TRANSACTION: Ruth Brush sold land to Samuel Atlee, William Goodrich,
and Samuel Chipman Jr.

DEED DATE: December 29, 1789

WHEN RECORDED: December 29, 1789

SALE PRICE: £1.10.0

LOCATION: New Haven, within the city limits of Vergennes.

Approximately one-half acre.

DIMENSIONS: Irregular lot bounded on the west by a creek.

MISC. COMMENTS: Samuel Chipman Jr. was the Vergennes town clerk. In 1798 he established the first newspaper in Addison County, the *Vergennes Gazette*.

THIRD: Vergennes Deeds, Vols. 1-3; Page 112

TRANSACTION: Samuel Atlee sold land to Noah Heir.

DEED DATE: January 4, 1790

WHEN RECORDED: December 27, 1792

SALE PRICE: £5.10.0

LOCATION: Lot #48 in the Town of Ferrisburgh within the city limits of Vergennes.

DIMENSIONS: Unknown

MISC. COMMENTS: The purchase of this land was never recorded.

FOURTH: Vergennes Deeds, Vols. 1-3; Page 42

TRANSACTION: Samuel Atlee sold land to John W. Green.

DEED DATE: April 28, 1790

WHEN RECORDED: August 23, 1790

SALE PRICE: £40.14.0

LOCATION: Lot #54 in the Town of Ferrisburgh within the city limits of Vergennes.

DIMENSIONS: Unknown

MISC. COMMENTS: This is the same lot of land that Samuel Atlee purchased from Timothy Rogers on June 18, 1789. Samuel made a large profit (£33.4.0) on the sale of this land, suggesting that he had somehow developed it (perhaps he had built a house on it).

FIFTH: Vergennes Deeds, Vols. 1-3; Page 108

TRANSACTION: Samuel Atlee and Samuel Chipman Jr. sold land to William Goodrich.

DEED DATE: May 7, 1790

WHEN RECORDED: December 1, 1792

SALE PRICE: £50.0.0

LOCATION: New Haven, within the city limits of Vergennes.

DIMENSIONS: Irregular lot bounded on the west by a creek. Approximately one-half acre.

MISC. COMMENTS: This is the land that Atlee, Chipman, and Goodrich jointly purchased on December 29, 1789. Here Atlee and Chipman sold out to Goodrich at a considerable profit (£48.10.0). They must have made improvements to the land.

SIXTH: Vergennes Deeds, Vols. 1-3; Page 50

TRANSACTION: Donald McIntosh sold land to John Frederick De Montmellin, Samuel Chipman, Jr., and James Atlee.

DEED DATE: June 1, 1790

WHEN RECORDED: March 23, 1791

SALE PRICE: £9.0.0

LOCATION: Vergennes

DIMENSIONS: Irregular. Bounded by Otter Creek. 1 ½ acres.

MISC. COMMENTS: J. F. De Montmellin was from Quebec, Canada and was probably the son of Samuel De Montmellin, a merchant. Donald McIntosh was the first settler in Vergennes (1766). He was a Scotsman who came to this country with General Wolfe's Army during the French and Indian War.

SEVENTH: Vergennes Deeds, Vols. 1-3; Page 52

TRANSACTION: John F. De Montmellin and James F. Atlee sold land to Samuel Chipman Jr.

DEED DATE: March 28, 1791

WHEN RECORDED: April 4, 1791

SALE PRICE: £130.0.0

LOCATION: Vergennes

DIMENSIONS: Irregular. Bounded by Otter Creek. 1 ½ acres.

MISC. COMMENTS: This is the land purchased from Donald McIntosh on June 1, 1790. De Montmellin, Atlee, and Chipman were copartners and had constructed a distillery on this land, known as the "Lower Distillery." De Montmellin and Atlee sold the business to Chipman.

APPENDIX E

SAMUEL ATLEE'S PETITION TO THE VERMONT GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR AN ACT
OF INSOLVENCY

The petition of Samuel Atlee of Middlebury in the County of Addison humbly —Sheweth.
That he your petitioner from his youth carried on the art or trade of a grain Distiller and brewer in England the place of his nativity, in all its various branches distilling from wheat, rye, Oats, Buck wheat, &c Porter, strong beer, brauen staut, pale ale, and table beers, as well as rectifying raw spirits into Brandys Gineva <all> kinds of Cordials [Batifer], Shrub, &c, &c, &c, on a very large scale and having thereby acquired himself a Decent property; influenced by the pleasing prospects which presented [themselves] to his view in America, at the close of the late war, the blessings of a free Government; the prospects of advantage to him self & to the united States by establishing the same business in America which he had long followed with success in England, he in Octbr AD 1784 [1783] removed with his property to the City of New York, where he Immediately set up the business of his profession and conducted the same much to the satisfaction of the public & to his own advantage: — where after becoming bail for a person [Albion Cox] that absconded & left him your petitioner liable for the said Debts to the amount of twelve hundred pounds which with other accidents losses and misfortunes, too minute to trouble your honors with in Detail, your petitioner became Insolvent; when after having paid to his Creditors all his property to the Last farthing: and finding himself utterly unable to satisfy the Demands of his Creditors dreading the horrors of a confinement in [Gaol] for such sums as he had no prospect of ever being able to pay induced your petitioner five years ago [1787] to remove with his family to the state of Vermont, in various parts of which he has since resided and with the greatest difficulty gained a pitiful support for himself and family-

Your petitioner at his advanced age [55] in life despairs of ever acquiring sufficient property to pay off and discharge his large and numerous Debts, or of <ever> establishing himself in his profession in such manner that the State of Vermont should reap the benefit derived from manufacturing grain in the way of his profession, or even of making connections with persons of property to establish the business under their patronage & for their use on account of their fears of being liable for his your [petitioners former] Debts: wherefore your <honors> petitioner prays your honors to take his situation under your wise consideration and to grant him an act of insolvency on such terms and conditions as to your honors shall seem Just and reasonable, and as in Duty bound shall ever pray

Middlebury Octbr 2d 1792 - -

Saml Atlee

APPENDIX F

AN ACT FOR DISCHARGING SAMUEL ATLEE FROM HIS DEBTS

October 29th, 1792

Whereas upon the representation of Samuel Atlee of Middlebury in the county of Addison we are given to understand that by peculiar misfortunes and adversity he is rendered unable to pay his just debts, and the same being satisfactorily proved to this Assembly. Therefore,

It is hereby Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that Messrs. Samuel Miller, Gamaliel Painter and Enoch Woodbridge be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for receiving the estate of the said Samuel Atlee into their custody for the discharge of the debts due from him the said Samuel Atlee to his respective creditors, and the aforesaid Samuel Miller, Gamaliel Painter and Enoch Woodbridge are hereby fully authorized and empowered to call on the said Samuel Atlee to deliver to them under oath all his estate both real and personal, bona fide, without fraud or reservation directly or indirectly in any way whatsoever under the pains & penalties of perjury. And the aforesaid Commissioners are hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of the said Samuel by publishing the same in all the newspapers in this state three weeks successively at least six months from the first publication in each respective paper requiring the said creditors to exhibit their claims and demands against the said Samuel at a time and place to be appointed by said publication and the aforesaid Commissioners are empowered and directed to make distribution to and among the said creditors in equal proportion according to their respective demands, having first paid and fully satisfied all debts which may be found due from the said Samuel to this state, and having delivered to the said Samuel for his use and comfort forever such articles of cloathing and household furniture as is provided by the law of this state for the settlement of insolvent estates. And,

It is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that after a full and complete settlement made by the Commissioners aforesaid and the same being returned unto and registered in the probate office of the District of Addison the said Samuel Atlee be and he hereby is fully and finally released and discharged from all contracts entered into and from all debts and demands his said creditors may have against him at the time of passing this act of what name or nature soever. And that the said Samuel his heirs executors or administrators or either of them shall never be liable to a prosecution at law in any wise whatsoever for their recovery. And,

It is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that if the said Samuel shall be convicted of wilfully false swearing in the oath herein directed by him to be taken he shall be liable unto and shall suffer the pains and penalties directed by law in case of wilful and corrupt perjury. And,

It is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that if the said Commissioners shall at any time hereafter discover and estate directly or indirectly which of right belonged to the said Samuel at the time of passing this act and not by him shown and declared to the said Commissioners they are hereby authorized to take the same into their custody and dispose thereof in like manner as tho' the same had been shewn and delivered to them by the said Samuel. And the said Commissioners are hereby directed and empowered to make a fair settlement with all persons on whom the said Samuel Atlee may have just demands and may sue and prosecute in their own names as Commissioners as aforesaid, and they shall allow all lawful demands which may be exhibited against said Samuel by such persons in discharge of settlements of such demands. Provided nevertheless in case it shall hereafter at any time appear that the said Samuel has made any reserve of any part of his estate by putting it out of his hands or in any other way whatsoever thereby to defraud his creditors it shall be deemed sufficient and shall forever wholly exclude him from taking benefit of this act anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPENDIX G

THE COMMITTEE'S NOTICE TO SAMUEL ATLEE'S CREDITORS

[This notice appeared in all the newspapers within the State of Vermont.]

INSOLVENT DEBTOR

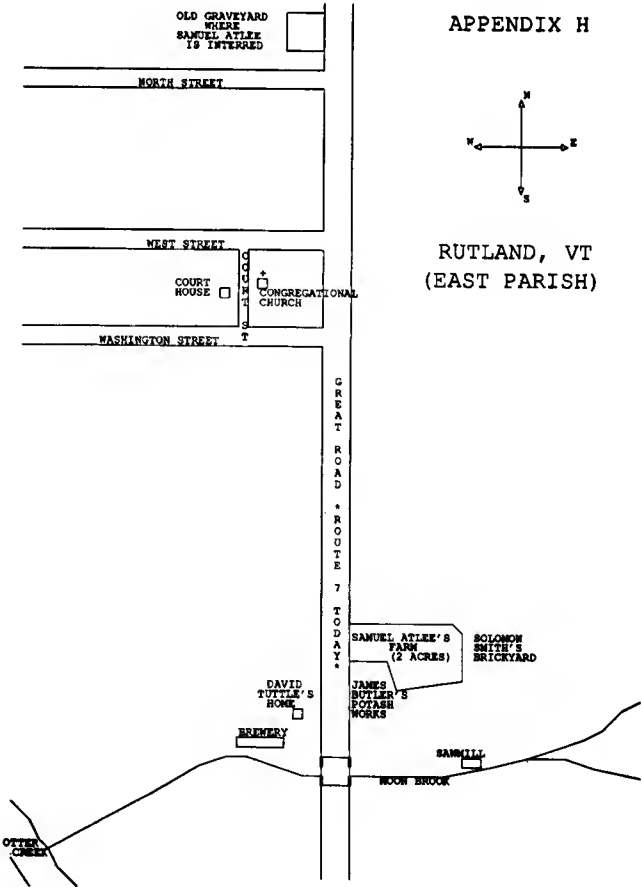
Whereas the Legislature of the state of Vermont at their sessions in Rutland, in October 1792, passed an Act freeing Samuel Atlee, of Middlebury, in the county of Addison, from his debts, on surrendering to the subscribers, as commissioners, all his property for the benefit of his creditors, agreeable to the directions of the act aforesaid. And whereas by said act six months being allowed to the creditors of the said Samuel Atlee, to bring in their claims - These are therefore to notify the creditors of the said Samuel Atlee, that we will attend at the office of Samuel Miller, Esq. in said Middlebury, on the last Tuesday of September [24th] next, at one o'clock afternoon, at which time and place they are desired to attend and exhibit their demands, as all demands against the said Samuel Atlee, prior to the passing the act aforesaid, will be barred at that time.

Gamaliel Painter
Samuel Miller
Enoch Woodbridge

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Committee

Middlebury, Jan. 21st, 1793

APPENDIX H
Map of Rutland, Vermont



APPENDIX I

EVALUATION OF SAMUEL ATLEE'S ESTATE
(1784-1811 Probate Records, Rutland, VT. Page 191)

An Inventory of the Estate of Samuel Atlee:

	Dollars
Two acres of land including the buildings on the same. Subject to a Mortgage of 300 Dollars.	466.33
About one acre of Indian Corn estimated at 40 bushels.	20.00
Board lying about the House	5.00
Lime Mortar	2.50
16 Chairs	14.00
Two tables at	4.00
One feather bed and furniture	20.00
Wearing apparel of the deceased at	30.00
Iron ware, Pot Kettle & Skillet	2.50
One Brass Kettle and Tea Kettle	3.25
Crockery including Plates Cups & saucers	2.00
One small looking Glass 1/ Two Decanters 1/50	2.50
3 Tumblers /60 two Brass Candle Sticks &	2.60
2 Iron Do. 2/	
1 Frying pan 1 pair flat Irons	1.50
1 axe spade and Hoe	2.00
1 Water pail	0.25
4 Earthen Pans & three Earthen Pots	1.50
12 Knives and forks	0.60
2 Table Spoons Silver	4.00
6 Tea Spoons Silver	4.00
1 half pint cup plated with Silver	2.00
	\$589.99 [sic]

Rutland Nov. 25th 1797

The above is a true and Just Inventory of the Estate of Samuel Atlee deceased as shewn to us by Phebe Atlee the Administratrix.

Israel Smith
Samuel Williams

APPENDIX J

CLAIMS ALLOWED UPON SAMUEL ATLEE'S ESTATE
(1784-1811 Probate Records, Rutland, VT. Page 278)

Demands upon the Estate of Samuel Atlee deceased exhibited
and allowed —

Elias Jackson's bond dated the 4th December principal and Interest to the first day of Febr 1798	\$ 78.88
Jabez Rogers Junr. Note from Atlee & Gordon principal and Interest to the same date as above	188.42
Do. receipt for Porter & vinegar principal and Interest Date above	344.—
Do. receipt for porter & hops principal and interest	204.78
To Doctr Thomas Hooker	1.36
Adam Roiu Note	10.60
Daniel Parsons Note	6.95
Cephas Smith Junr. acct.	4.0
John Gordon's acct. eighteen Dollars of which was for attending the deceased in his last sickness	41.50
Jude Moulthrop's acct.	21.
Doctr. Ezekiel Porter's acct. fifteen Dollars was for attending him in his last sickness	20.67
Issachar Reed's acct.	0.50
Solomon Smith's acct.	2.67
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Rutland Febr the 5 1798	\$925.33

Israel Smith
Samuel Williams } Commissioners

April 28th 1798 this list is presented to the Registry of the court of probate for the
District of Rutland examined and approved

by Elisha Clark Judge

The preceding is a true copy of the original

Attest. Elisha Clark Junr. Regr. P.T.

N.B. This estate pays 1 cent & 1 mill on the Dollar